Br. A. W. Tenny expressed yourself in violent terms of hatred toward Mr. Beecher within three months?

Air. Fullerton objected that the question was not explicit. It was finally admitted by the Coart, who said, "Now the question is whether he said it to Mr. Tenny."

Mr. Beach—That is not the question, it Your lonor picase. Your Honor gets the question right, with the counsel does not.
Witness-I expressed myself against Mr.

secher.

Q. To Mr. Tenny? A. I think so.

Q. Didn't you express yourself violently? A. thinks I did; I don't recollect now the expression sail. Q. Didn't you call him a ilar ? A. I don't recol-lect that I did. Q. A sneak? A. I don't recollect. Q. A sneak? A. I don't recollect.
Q. And abertine? A. I don't recollect that I

Q. Accompanying each one with an oath? A. I don't resoliect that I did.
Q. Will you say you did not? A. If I had any recollection about it I would state my recollection; I expressed my sell to Mr. Tenny on two occasions mercad of one.
Q. When was the other? A. On Montague street; I don't recollect how long ago.

I don't recollect how long ago.

Q. Have you not re entedly declared your intention to crush Mr. Beecher at any cost? A. No; I don't think I stated I would crush him at any cost.

. Have you avowed your determination to sh him? A. I think not: I save not put it in

erush him? A. I think not; I have not put it in
that language, I think
Q. Have you avowed your intention to drive him
out of Brookiyn? No, I think not.
Q. blac't you say to Augustus Stours, in the
presence of his brother Charles, or when the two
were p esent—didn't you say that you intended to
drive Mr. Beecher out of Brooklya? A. No, I did
not; i may have raid I thought he ought to be
driven out, but I ddn't say I would drive him out.
Q. You didn't say he ought to be driven? A. No,
I don't recollect it.
Q. While the investigating Committee was in
essuen dun't you send for a brother of a member

nession didn't you send for a brother of a member of that committee to have him call upon you, and threaten him that unless at least one member of the commutee dissented from the report in layer of Mr. Beecher you would publish or cause to be published a scandalous statement about a lady? You didn't? A. No; I will tell you what I to him if you want to know.

to him if you want to know.

Answer my question first and then we will Pending the investigation. A. I did send for other of a nember of that committee.

Pending the investigation and before the rewas made did you send for Charles Storrs? Did you tell him if his brother Augustus ach't signed the report he must not sign, or if e nac he must take his name from it? A. I didn't

Q. Did you tell him that if he did not do one or the other you would make a publication concerning a person that would break the heart of Charles Storrs? A. No.

AN UNWILLING ADMISSION. The series of inquiries addressed to Moulton to show his resentment against Beecher were the toughest part of the inquiry, as there is no doubt that Moulton, smarting under Beecher's stigmatizing him as a blackmatter, did call Beecher a har and a libertipe. He admitted as much in the course of a long citation of witnesses who bad beard him speak.

Q. Did he tell that? A. No.
Q. And when he asked you if you meant Miss
Proctor didn't you say, "I call no name, but it is a
person that will break your heart?" A. I said I
didn't mention names.

didn't mention names.
Q. Didn't you say it was a lady friend of his?
A. I did not. I don't know whether i said it was a friend of his or not.
Q. Did you threaten to make the publication concerning some question if Mr. Augustus Storrs didn't either retuse to sign the report, or if he had signed it take his name from it? A. No, sir; I stdn't threaten. aidan't threaten.
Q. Dig you threaten Charles Storrs that you would make such publication in any contingency ?

A. No, sir.
Q. Did you state to him that you would make such a publication, or that you might make such a publication? A. I said to him I might make a

Q. About whom? A. That it might be necessary to reier to a person in the buolication that it would be necessary for me to make.

Q. How end you describe the person? A. I don't think I described her. I think he asked me ft I reierred to Miss Proctor. reierred to Miss Proctor.
Q. What did you say to that? A. I told him I would not mention any names.
Q. Did you say in any way that it was a person that would break alls heart—a person in whom he was interested? A. I didn't use that language.
Q. Did you designate her any way? Was Miss Proctor connected with Mr. Storrs' family at that time?

Judge Nellson—One moment. The other day I expressed an earnest wish that the third person should be unnamed when Miss Proctor was allused to. I want to mitted out of mis answers. Mr. Fullerton—Il Your Honor please, your wish has not been compiled with in that respect.

Judge Nellson—I don't know whether that was when Mr. tracy was here or before he came in. I certainly did express the wish that the third person should be left out. It in a great pity that the pame is mentioned.

son should be left out. It is a great pity that the name is mentioned.

Mr. Fuierton—It is a great pity.

Mr. Evarts—The witness brought the name in.

Mr. Evarts—He did not.

Mr. Evarts—He did. He said Mr. Storrs asked him it he meant Miss Proctor. There was no question by us that reached any other person. He told Mr. Storrs that it he didn't do so mad so, he told Mr. Storrs that it he didn't do so mad so, he told Mr. Storrs that it he didn't do so mad so, he told Mr. Storrs that it he didn't do so mad so, he told Mr. Storrs that it he didn't do so mad so, he told Mr. Storrs that it he didn't do so mad so, he told Mr. Storrs that it he didn't do so mad so, he told Mr. Storrs that it he didn't do so mad so, he told Mr. Storrs that it he didn't do so mad so, he told Mr. Now the services we have no right to prove such statements as that? Then the wilness said, "I did not. He asked me if I meant Miss Proctor."

Mr. Morris—Oh, no.

Mr. Morris—On, no.

Miss Proctor Erought in.

Mr. Tracy and the Judge had a sharp contest over the introduction of Miss Proctor's name, which the Judge has an along wished to be omitted, from motives of decency and compassion. Mr. Tracy said he would take the responsibility. The Judge severely replied that it was a responsibility to be endured, and his tone was of one who had the ceher that the lawyers were passing into trutainty in their desire to connect the witness with an absent female. Miss Proctor owes a debt of gratitude to the Chief Justice. an assent female. Miss Proctor owes a debt of gratitude to the Chief Justice, Mr. Evarts—You have got the stenographer's

Mr. Evarts—rot have got think Mr. Tracy was notes.

Judge Nellson—I dien't think Mr. Tracy was present when I made the request to omit the name of a third person.

Mr. Tracy—I was.

Mr. Beach—Let us see. Mr. Stenographer, please read the last question to which that answer was siven.

Mr. Tracy-I don't hesitate to take the responsi-

bility of infroducing Miss Proctor's name here to-day; not at ail. Judge Neilson-There is a responsibility beyond Mr. Tracy-Very well. Introduced the name of

Mr. Tracy—Very well. Introduced the name of Miss Proctor here is day in a way that is entirely creditable to the hay. I am showing that this witness attempted to coerce her triend in his action upon this committee as a penalty for ms not making a publication concerning her.

Mr. Fullerton—The gentieman will fail in the attempt.

Mr. Tracy—Not much.

Mr. Fullerton—We will see.

Mr. Beach—I believe I have endeavored to get the car of the Court for a moment. General Tracy interrupted me, and now the senior counsel.

Mr. Evarts—I have asked that the question might be read.

mr. Evarts—I have asked that the question might be read.

Mr. Beach—So have I.

Judge Neilson—We have been waiting for it.
The stenographer then read the question, "Was
Miss Froctor connected with Mr. Storr's family at
that time?" that time?"
Mr. Beach—Yes, sir; then the name of Miss Proctor was first mentioned in a question put by Gen-

eral Tracy.

Mr. Snearman—If you go farther back you will find Miss Proctor's name mentioned by the wit-

and Miss Proctor's name mentioned by the witness.

Br. Beach (to the stenographer)—Read before that.

The stenographer did read all the testimony in relation to the mentioning of her name.

Mr. Beach—Now, Your Honor, I submit that this inquiry as to what transpired in reference to Mr. Storrs is not at all material to the inquiries which counsel are pursuing. The object is to prove ill will on the part of this witness toward lar. Beecher. That is the professed object of their inquiry, and this conversation as between Air. Broirs and the witness, so far as it relates to the faction of the committee or to Miss Proctor, or to any other lady, I submit, Your Honor, is immaterial, and I ask that the whole inquiry oe stricken out.

Mr. Evarts-We propose to show this witness' Mr. Evarts—We propose to show this witness' hostility; his proceedings indicating hostility; his making himself a party to the proceedings against Mr. Beacher; his threats to those who were engaged concerning the inquiry, and the mode and form in which the witness showed this attitude and expressed this hostility. And the laws of evidence permit ut to do so, and make it the only proper way to do so.

Mr. Beach—The testimony of the witness shows that has draw nitingation that Miss Proctor's name

that the first intimation that Miss Proctor's name was connected with this conversation as the per-son in regard to whom any statement was to be made or any aliusion made comes from the other

made or any aliusion made comes from the other vide.

Mr. Evarts—Not in the least.

Mr. Beach—It does. When the witness was asked if Miss Proctor's name was spoken of ne made the would mention no names, and this inquiry develops the inct that Miss Proctor was the person alluded to. So far as bringing out her name, so far as this scandal is concerned, the responsibility resus with the gentlemen making this inquiry. We have resisted it as far as we can.

Mr. Folierton—And it may be necessary for us, if the other side puis us in the attitude, to prove what do occur about that lady, in order to justify the witness.

Mr. Evarts—We have no difficulty in assuming responsibilities; indeed, they are pressed upon us, we have no responsibility about what you will do in consequence of what we will do. You do as you are avolsed, we will take care of our own side.

Mr. Beach—It seems to me you are violating the rules of debate in insisting upon having the last word upon the matter of our objection.

Mr. Evarts—Certainly nobody on our side of the case wanted to make any imputation upon

Miss Proctor. We never believed a word of the broken the seventh commandment?" A. 1 don't threatened or of the actual publication.

Judge Nellson—Why refer to the actual publica-

Mr. Evarts-Because the actual publication is in

tion?

Mr. Evarts—Because the actual publication is in the matter. We don't refer to it.

Judge Neilson—It is bardly in and will not be in.

Mr. Evarts—We are not the sire that are to be made the subject of imputation in wishing to oring Miss Proctor's name in.

Judge Neilson—i he examination, so far as Miss Proctor's name is concerned, will be stricken out and the name will be omitted thereafter. To vindicate that lady it certainly ought to be omitted. Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will note our exception to that direction.

Judge Neilson—As to this witness having violent feelings, you have a right to slow that.

Cross-examination continued by Mr. Tracv:—Q. What did you say to Mr. Storis concerning what you would do? A. I said to Mr. Storis that I had underso d that I was not to be cross-examined by the committee.

what you would do? A. I said to Mr. Storrs that I had moders of dtaat i was not to be cross-examined by the count tee.

Mr. Tracy-I have relevence—
Mr. Beach—Wait a moment.

Winess—I said i understood I was not to be cross-examined by the committee; that I had come from Lowell for the purpose of that cross-examination, and that I didn't want mm as a memoer to sign that report until i had an opportunity of being cross-examined by the committee, or it as a member he signed that report without giving me an opportunity to be cross-examined, he could not possably know the truth, and that if that report was signed and it was against me, as I understood it should be, I should make a publication of acts in reply, and that publication, as I understood my counse, advised it, would perhaps cross the threshold of his lamily, and I came to see him as a personal iriend, telling him fidd not want to do any such thing, and I said to him, "I want you, Mr. Charles Storrs, to put it only upon the ground of my being cross-exmined, tell your brother I don't want him to sign that report until I have had an opportunity of coss-examination, when the facts I have stated in print may be unly known." That is what I said; I went to see Charles Storra as a friend, and I have given it as nearly as I can recollect it.

Q. Do you know William D. Barber ? A, Yes,

Q. Do you know William D. Barber? A. Yes, Q. Did you have a conversation with him on the Boor of the Produce Exchange within two or three months on the subject of the Woodmill scandal? A. Yes.

es. Have you since the Investigating Committee? Q. Have you since the Investigating Committee?
A. I may have done so.
Q. Haven't you? A. I don't recollect precisely.
Q. Didn't you tell him that Beecher was

Q. Didn't you tell him that recoilect precisely.

A DANNED PRELITERE AND LIBERTINE?

A. I don't know whether I told him he was a damned perjurer and libertine: I may have told him he was a perjurer and libertine, as he is. MOULTON EXCITED.

Frank Moulton got in a leading answer at haifast three on the subject of threatening Augustus Storrs. It was one unbroken, complete and effective sentence, so cogently expressed that nonedy could get an interruption in on it. For the first time the witness was warmed up.

Asked afterward if he had not called Beecher i damned libertine and sneak, Mouiton replied :-"I don't know whether I used the word 'dainned;" I may have said be was a libertine and speak, he is!"

This greatly excited the Plymouth party, and they hobnobbed together and looked as if the day of plasphemy had arrived.

O biaspiemy and arrived.

HE HAS THREATENED NORODY.

Q. Did you tell Mr. Barber so? A. I don't recollect whether I told Mr. Earber so or not.

Q. Have you ever threatened persons with danger to themselves if they should testify on behalf of the defendant? A. No; I have not threatened persons if they should testify on behalf of the defendant. Q. Have you threatened any person? A. No: I

Q. Have you threatened any person? A. No; I have not threatened any person.
Q. Have you threatened Mr. Armour if he should testify against you on this trial? A. No.
Q. Do you know him? A. Yes.
Q. Did you have any conversation with him upon the subject of his testimony? A. No, sir; out I had a conversation with him him the paper.
Q. Did you state to him you would crush him?
A. No; he is not in the habit of being crushed.
Q. Did you ever threaten to crush him for anything? A. No.
Q. Did you bave any talk with him about his being a witness on this trial? A. I don't tinnk I said anything to him about being a witness; he is not a man I would use such language to, Mr. Tracy.

not a man I would use such language to, Mr. Tracy.

Mr. Pullerton—They are using so much time meaning the decence) that I lear they will not furth their promise to finish the cross-examination to-day.

Mr. Beach—Give them time, give them time. Another example of a small matter over a large space.

Cross examination resumed by Mr. Tracy—Now, Mr. Moulton, during the interview with Mr. Beacher on the next to December 30, 1870, was there anything said by Mr. Beacher as to the truth or laisity of Mrs. Inton's confession?

Mr. Fulterton—Does your Honor permit them for the fifth time to go back to that interview of the 30th?

Judge Nellson—On the grounds that it is some question that they forgot.

Mr. Evarts—it is a question excluded. We have asked whether there was anything said at that interview concerning the truth or laisity of Mrs. Tilton's confession.

Mr. Fullerton—it is the first time this question has been asked, but it is the fifth time that the transactions of the 30th December have been gone through. My objection is that you can't return to it.

Judge Nellson—I will allow that as a part of the

Judge Neilson—I will allow that as a part of the A wrangle here occurred between Mr. Beach and Mr. Evarts, without much result.
Witness—The only word that was said to me with regard to Mrs. Tilton's confession was at the not of the stairs, when he said, "Have you seen the confession was at the not of the stairs, when he said, "Have you seen

Then had closed that night did Mr. Thion say to you that all Mr. Beccher said touching the confession of his who's adultery was—did Tilton say to you that all Mr. Beccher said touching the confession of his who's adultery was—did Tilton say to you that all the answer that Beccher made to him after what he bad said to him was cruis in Ath A DREAM, THEODORE."

A. Tilton told has after he had spoken to leecher, Mr. Beccher said, "This is all a dream, headers." Beecher, Mr. Beconer said, "This is all a dream, Theodore,"
Mr. Everts—He said that was all the answer Mr. Beecher made? A. He said that was the answer Beecher made; that is all I remember.

PLEASED WITH TRACY. About this time Tracy wanted to consign the great bound book he was reading questions from a book as large as a merchant's ledger, filled with cast iron questions—to Mr. Shearman to complete the inquiry. The plaintiff scounsel said they were very well pleased with Tracy, and preferred that he continue. So Mr. Sheirman did not get a

chance.

A TALK WITH MR. JACORS.

By Mr. Tracy—Do you know Senator Jacobs, of this city—John C. Jacobs? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever have a conversation with him at Albany at any time with legard to the Beecher-Tilton scandal? A. I don't recollect whether I did

or not.

Q. Did you at Albany, in the spring of 1873, or the winter of 1873, during the session of the Legislature of 1873, in a conversation with Mr. Jacobs, when the Beecher-Fitton scandal was the subject, say to him toat if this matter was ever investigated Mr. Beecher would prove to be all righty A. I don't recollect whether I did or not.

Q. Do you remember that you did not y A. If I had any recollection about it I would tell you, Mr. Tracy.

Tracy.
Q. You mean to say you have no recollection?
A. I have not.
Q. Do you recollect a conversation with him on the subject? A. I think I didtalk with Mr. Jacobs

the subject? A. I think I didtalk with Mr. Jacobs about it.

Q. In that conversation did you say anything in substance of what I have rejeated? A. I think I carried the impression that Mr. Beecher was not a guilty man.

Q. Didn't you say in Substance that whenever the truth of this matter was known Mr. Beecher would prove to be an innoceit man? A. I don't recollect that, sir; I said the substance of what I stated, and my impression I have just given you.

Q. Whet was it? A. That Mr. Beecher was not a guilty man.

D. How did you carry that impression? A. I

O. What was it? A. That ar. Beecher was not a guility man.
Q. How did you carry that impression? A. I must have carried it in words—no, by looks.
Q. Did you have any conversation with him touching the Woodhuli scanda? A. Yes, sir.
Q. When was it? A. Ou "Change; somewhere in the neignborhood of the publication.
Q. Soon after the publication? A. Yes, sir.
Q. What did you say to him about it? A. I don't recovered the pressed language.

rec. liect the precise language
Q. Did you say to tim— A. (interrupting) I and two conversations with him, sir; I had two,

had two conversations with him, sir; I had two, Mr. Tracy.

Q. Did you say to him that Beecher was not guilty of the charge made against him in the woodbuld publication. A. N; I was pressed pretty close and I think I told Baxter that Beecher was a pure man—somathing of that sort.

Q. You say you were pressed by him. Did you go voluntarily to him. A. The first convergation I had with him—which is bothle convergation I allude to here—about the Woudhull publication, I told him in that first conversation that

I told him in that first conversaion that
MR. BOWEN WAS THE ORIGINAL ACTHOR OF THE
STORIES;
that the stories had originate with Mr. Bowen,
and when Bowen had been asked to produce evidence he had failed to do so, and the differences
between Beecher and Thion had been settled;
about the Woodhull publication I said if it were
true it was infamous, if it were faise it was diabolical, and if Beecher's life wasn't answer
enough I dign't choose to marcany Mr. Baxter
came to me again, and I think I told him then I
denied the guilt of Mr. Beechet, and told him he
was a pure mach.

denied the guilt of Mr. Beecher, and told him he was a pure mag.

Q. Didn't you say this to Mr. Baxer in substance,
"If you will only be patient you will be convinced that Mr. Beecher is as good a han as you have ever believed him to be?" A. I raily don't recollect the conversation; I did not give him an opinion adverse to Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Tracy—Didn't Mr. Baxter ay, "There are different meanings of the word pure," Do you mean that Mr. Beecher is pure if the ordinary sense of that word—was he claste; had he

broken the seventh commandment?" A. 1 don't recollect that I gave him the idea that he had not broken the seventh commandment.

Q. Dion't you say in answer to his questions, "He is pure in that sense; not only is he now, but always has been a pure man, as I believe?"

A. I don't recollect it; if I had—.

Q. Will you swear that you didn't make that repiv? A. It had any recollection I would give it; if Baxter said I did I would say so.

Junga Nelson—Can you say you didn't?

Witness—I can't say.

The witness further testified that he had had a conversation with Edward A. Shiden, a member of the Froque Exchange, about the Woodhalf publication; he didn't recollect having said that it was laise and that there was not a word of truth in it so har as Mr. Beed er was one-rined; may have said it was unirug; also had a conversation with James H. Drake on the same subject and he denied that he had used the language that "it was a dambed mess of women's noise."

Q. Do you know Er. Bailidey, assistant pastor of the church? A. Sligativ sir. (Laughter).

Q. Did you nave any talk with him about the Woodhald publication? A. I don't know whether it was about that publication or not; he came to my house after deacons' meeting, and I tasket fo him about the stories about Mr. Beecher; can you give the daye of the call?

Mr. Tracy—December or November 23, 1872.

Did you led air. Halinday "I know all about this affair that anybody knows?" A. I don't recollect that in Beecher was guili less of any charges against him.

Q. Dio you recollect whether you said the substance of that?

A. No situe of the call, and the substance of that?

A. No situe of him that how all about this affair that anybody knows?" A. I don't recollect that, sr.

that anybody knows?" A. I don't reconect that, sir.

Q. Do you recollect whether you said the substance of that? A. No, sir.

Q. And did you add, bringing your hand down on the table, "I know he is guiltless?" A. I ron't know whether I brought my hand down on the table at that point, but I crought my hand down on the value at that point, but I crought my hand down on the table at that point, but I crought my hand down on to be digging into the semula after it had been settled as between the parties, 'Langater.')

Q. Did you say he was guiltless? A. I believe I did.

Q. Did you add, in that conversation with Mr.

did.
Q. Did you add, in that conversation with Mr. Hailiday, "Mr. Hailiday, I am not a member of your church, but my wise is. Do you suppose that it Mr. Beecher is a bad man I would allow mim to sit here at my table with my wise? A. My impression is I didn't say that part. My reconcetion is that I did not say that.
It being now ten influes past four o'clock, the Court aujourned until eleven o'clock this morning.

The miserable ted ourness of the day's proceedings was made still more appulling by the wretched reading of the questions addressed to the witness from a bound book. The writing in this book, or Mr. Trace's evesight, was very bad, and the stend graphic writers bitterly complained of the difficuity of taking down the questions. The session was prolonged far into the evening, Judge Revnolds sitting on the beach with Chief Justice Neil son, until the sun shone very low over the harpor and in the curtained windows. Moulton will be no more after to-day, except in the taird person.

NEW YORK CITY.

On the 9th inst. an old man, seventy-six years of age, left his home at Yonkers to proceed to New York. He has not been heard of stuce. He were at the time rather thin clothing, and was hard of hearing and somewhat childish. It is leared that he has met with some accident, information as to his whereabouts should be left at No. 42 Warren street, up stairs.

A meeting of the members of the Cotton Exsidering a change in the classification of corton grades and an amendment to article 9 of the bylaws. The proposed change was from ordinary to fair to strict ordinary to fair according to the new classification. It was decided that this form of contract be adopted in the delivery of cotton on and after September 1, 1875.

A lecture that promises to be both interesting and instructive will be delivered by Mr. Emil Schumann at Steinway Ball, on Friday night next Mr. Schumann at Steinway han, our rindy man lexi-Mr. Schumann was chief engineer of the expedition that went into the Arctic regions in the steamer Polaris, under command of Daptain Hall. He will describe in his lecture the most interesting of the experiences of the members of that expedition, and will litustrate them with pictures of Arctic

Coroner Eickhoff yesterday held an inquest in the case of Mr. Anthony T. Bennett, late a salesman in the employ of A. T. Stewart & Co., who was whiled corner of Fitteenth street and Fourth avenue, on the evening of the 17th inst., by being run over by a Fourth avenue car. Deceased was riding on the front platform and fell off, avening his left leg crussed by the whoel. The jury recommended that passengers be prohibited from riding on the front platforms of cars.

The HERALD received yesterday the following donations for charities:-From Isaac Rodman, for the family of Signer Canito, \$5; for Mrs. C. of Ludiow street, \$5; for Mrs. C., of Ludiow street, \$5; for Mrs. P., reported by Dr. Paule, \$5; for Mrs. T., of No. 16 — street, reported by Dr. Chadsky, \$5; for Mrs. C., of Second avenue, reported by Dr. Moses, \$5; from F. M. K., for the family of Siguor Cantto, No. 413 Hudson street, \$2 70, and \$18 for the starving poor, from "I was hungry and ye led me."

Yesterday alternoon the funeral of Senator Fox's little daughter Kate took place from the residence of the jamily, in Morris street, Hand. ome floral tributes were presented by Mrs. M. T. Brennan, ex-Judge Hogan and others. A short funeral service was performed by Rey. Father Quint, of St. Peter's caurel, after waten the remains were taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment. Among those present at the inneral were Mayor Wickham, Sheriff Conner, Judge Quina, ex-Judge Hogan, Alderman Lysaght, General Burke, Gunning S. Bedford, Senators Jacobs and Gross Deputy Sheriffs Burns and Bodge, Register Jones

BROOKLYN

The store of J. Clinton, No. 105 Fulton street.

was broken into by burglars on Sunday night last, and robbed of \$100 worth of leit. Dr. Thomas P. Norris, president of the Board of Commissioners of Charties, has discovered that the sugar purchased by that body for distribution to the poor is nearly one-half sand. The conce is greatly adulterated, and consists principally of

Turee young men, named Francis Murray, John tiroy and James Mantey, were held by Justice Riley vesterday to answer a charge of assault prothere's against them by Mr. P. M. Schaffer, who alleges that they knocked him down and beat and kicked him walle he passing along fluoson avenue. Gitroy was once arrested for compilerty in the Panormo murder.

An inquest was held yesterday, before Coroner

Nolan, on the body of John Rienhultz, a German tailor, flity years of age, who shot himself with a pistol fu the head and breast, at his boarding a pistol in the head and breast, at his boarding bouse, in Twenty-seventh Street, hear Fourth avenue. It was shown that Riemantz was laboring under the impression that he had been wronged by his wife, who is in the Old Country, and in a moment of mental irenzy he committed the latal act. A vertict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

At the weekly meeting of the Board of Alder-

men, yesterday, a resolution was adopted calling upon the Department of Fire and Buildings and the Police Commissioners to use their best endeav-ors for a prompt and thorough enforcement of the law relating to the construction of buildings, the attachment of fire escapes, and the provision of a proper means of egress to the roots or all buildings. On the motion of Alderman Strong, the sum of \$4,300 was appropriated for repairs to the Wallabout bridge.

LONG ISLAND.

Greenport harbor is frozon over, so that chan-hels have to be cut to get vessels to sea. ... The Fishermen's Co-operative Association of the

east end of Long Island at their annual meeting, held last week at East Marion, elected the lollow neid last week at East Marion, elected the lonowing named officers for the current year:—Fresident, w. H. Futnil! Vice Presidents, George M. Vail, Charles H. Brown and J. A. Clark; secretary and Treasurer, Daniel C. Brown; Collector, H. H. C. Tuthil; Exceutive Committee, D. G. Vail, George E. Udell and Benjamin L. Potter. It was resolved that the funds of the association should be deposited in the Southold Savings Bank, in readiness for the defence of members in the exercise of their rights of fishery in the waters of the State of New York. The residents of two of the school districts find

themselves in a curious predicament, from which the Legislature will probably be called upon to extricate them. Some years ago they availed themseives of the provisions of the School laws which allows a district by resolution to have but one trustee—ceasing to elect until the term of the last one had expired, and til the term of the last one had exorted, and then electing out one annually increater. They have now become dissatisned with the plan, and deare to go back to the old one, supposing that they could do so by electing one for three years at each annual meeting, but it appears that the law will not thus work both ways, and that the only remedy is through an amendment to the School laws.

an unusual state of affairs in Yonkers on Sunday, where the liquor saloons were for once effectually

It is understood that the late Rev. Father Woods, of Westchester, bequeathed the sum of \$20,000 for the purpose of erecting a new Catholic church at that place.

At Sing Sing a lew benevolent ladies have organized themselves into a society, the object of which is to incresh medical and surgical advice and assistance graintiously to the afflicted and indigent people in that village,

STATEN ISLAND.

Messys. William D. Simonson, James A. Billyer and Henry Simonson have been elected as trustees of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, at Pactory-

The Treasurer of Edgewater reports that he has \$1,589 on hand subject to draft, while there are outstanding demands against the village to the amount of \$6,000 or \$7,000.

In consequence of the many incendiary fires which have occurred upon Staten Island recently the Legislature is asked to pass a law providing for the appointment of a Fire Mar-nal for Rich-mond county, and the Senator is requested to urge its passage." Extensive preparations are being made for the

grand charity ball to be given early in February at the German Club Rooms in Stapleton. In aid of the Smith Infirmary and the Orphan Asylum, both of which institutions are badly in need of funds it consequence of the constant demands made upon There were three cases of sudden death in

Edgewater on Saturday, all occurring in the same neighborhood. Rudolph Schaefer, a German acqueornood. Rudolph Schaefer, a German saloon keeper, at Stapleton, committed suicide by langing himself in his bedroom. Adam Schneider, a barber, of New Brighton, was found on the beaco, near Tompsinsville, being frozen to death or drowned, and Richard Fair, a mixman, at Coacord, who was well in the morning, died at noon while at the dinner table.

NEW JERSEY.

The annual meeting of the State Temperance Alliance will be held in New Brunswick on Thurs-

The teachers and graduating class of the State Normal School at Trenton will give an exhibition to-morrow night of the methods of teaching pursued in that institution.

The authorities of the city of Camden are determined to enforce compliance with the Sunday law. At the present term of Court eighteen persons have been indicted for this offence, six of whem have pleaded guilty. Thirty-two indictments have also been found against others for sching liquor without license.

The city fathers of Princeton have voted to discontinue the lighting of the street lamps in that borough until such time as the condition of its finances will warrant the expense. A debt of \$4,000 forced them to this measure. Fears are entertained that the police force will have to be dispensed with. This is the only remaining item of expense.

One Lewis Carty, alias J. Leonard Powers, of Bordentown, has just been held in the sum of \$2,000 bail by United States Commissioner E. Mercer Shreve, of Trenton, to appear for trial on a complaint made against him by Anthony Com-stock, Special Agent of the Post Office Pepartment, for sending obscene publications and merchandise through the post office. The accused is an engi-neer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and employed in that capacity between Camden and Trenton.

BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.

THE ANNUAL MEETING TO-MORROW NIGHT-PROBABLE OFFICERS FOR THE CURRENT

The Brooklyn Yacht Club will hold its annual meeting to-morrow evening, at the club rooms, Court and Montague streets. The occasion bids tair to be an interesting one, as the officers for the current year will be elected and considerable other business of an important nature transacted. Since the Brooklyn Yacht Club received its charter, ten or more years ago, its enward carear has been a marked one, and it is now one of the first aquatic associations in the country. Improvements in the size and model of its craft have been made from time to time, until what was insignificant is now glorious in the greatness and success achieved. The same spirit of progression which has actuated the members in the past is bidding them to renewed efforts in the future. They mean to make the club more promment in the season to come than ever before. Its regatias and cruises are to be of a character to attract the attention of the yacuting community. Fortunately for the interests of the club its various offices, from Commodore to Regatta Committee, have been filled during several years past by gentlemen who were always striving for its welfare. Individually as well as collectively they have worked for the advancement of the organization, and shared alike the enthusiasm and leading officer for five or six years past has saucy senocher Madeleine there have been many pleasant reunions, all tending to the prosperity of the association. Whenever and wherever the private signal of Commodore Voornis was seen in any regards or cruise there was sure to be in the immediate vicinity a deet of saucy vessels that were a credit to American yachting. Assisting Commodore Voorbis in the administration of the club's affairs have been earnest and representa-tive men, each doing his duty well, and in this way commodore voorins has administration of the club's affairs have been earnest and representative men, each dong his daily well, and in this way the club has achieved and relatined its presinge. In the election to-morrow evening changes are anticipated in several of the leading offices. Commodore Voorins, after years of honorable service, will probably retire, as will flear Commodore Politon. In place of these genelicines there will no doubt be cleeted those who have always shown themselves ready and able to advance the microsis of the club. Mr. John S. Dickerson, of the senconer Fleur de Lis, now Vice Commodore, will probably have Commodore Voorats' place. Tells selection will be very judicious and one which the club will never have reason to regret. Then the position of Vice Commodore will, in all probability, be tendered to Mr. Frank H. Stall, of the scheener Sea Witch, and that gallant yschisman Mr. Rarshall T. Davidson, of the scheener Sea Witch, and that gallant yschisman Mr. Rarshall T. Davidson, of the scheener Sea Witch, and that gallant yschisman Mr. Rarshall T. Davidson, of the scheener Sea Witch, and that gallant yschisman Mr. Rarshall T. Davidson, of the scheener Sea Witch, and that gallant yschisman Mr. Rarshall T. Davidson, of the scheener Sea Witch, and that gallant yschisman Mr. Rarshall T. Davidson, of the scheener Sea Witch, and that gallant yschisman T. Les, Chauncey M. Felt and John M. Sawyer.

The Regatta Committee, upon whom so much depends in the several regatts and cruises, will be estected with that good judgment which has heretolore characterized the club. They will be excellent representatives of fheir class, and at the end of the season will be rowarded, no douot, with many thacks for the midger in which they will have discharged their duties.

The Brooklyn claus's position in yachting is not only nonorable in itself, but derives additional value from the fact that it started with a small memocraph of hard working men, who had out, with many thacks for the madagement of this noole pas

TEOTTING TO SLEIGHS.

A match for \$100, to sleighs, was commenced at the Fleetwood Park on Saturday afternoon, but after two heats the race was postponed until sesterday afternoon, when it was finished. The horses engaged were G. Walker's brown mare Lady Anuie and John Haslett's bay mare Young Thorn. The betting on Saturday, before the race began, was two to one on Lady Annie. She won the first heat, but was beaten the second, and the honors were easy at the time of postponement yesterday Young Thorn was the favorite at ten to eight, and after the third heat five to one. She eight, and after the third heat live to one. She won the race quite easily by taking the third and fourth heats. Lady Annie was entirely out of fix, and make a very poor race, pulling a she of three times during the race. The following is a SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, JAN. 23 AND 25—TROTTING MATCH TO SLEIGHS.—\$100; mile neats, best three

quarter. Hair. First peat 42 1:22 1:21 1:18 1:17

First heat 42 1:22 2:49%
Second heat 40 1:21 2:49%
Third heat 40 1:15 2:48
Fourth heat 40 1:15 2:48
Fourth heat 40 1:17 2:38

THE SECOND RACE.

A match followed between Mr. Louden's gray gedding Jerry (treater) and J. Oicott's sorred gedding Frank (pacer), mile heats, for \$50. Jerry won the race in a short rubber quite easily in a jog.
The following is a

THE GATE OF THE SEAS

The Panama and Darien Interoceanic Canal Expeditions.

Probable Determination of a Practicable Route from Atlantic to Pacific.

The Surveyors and Their Proposed Plans.

ASPINWALL, Jan. 15 1875 The Pacific Mail Company's steamer Acapulco arrived here yesterday morning and landed the two expeditions sent out by the United States government-the one to survey the line from Aspinwall to Panama, to determine its morits as a route for an interoceanic canal; the other to complete the survey of what is known as Atrato-Napipi route with the same object in view. The former is under the direction of Commander E. P. Lun, United States Navy, and the officers selected for the duty are Lieutenants Leutze, Coiby, Very, Tansig, Masters Coffin and Green, Mr. Menocal, Civil Engineer, and Dr. Bransford, a medical officer; while the latter expedition is in command of Lieutenant Frederick Collins, with whom are associated Lieutenants J. T. Sullivan, J. G. Eaton, S. C. Paine and Dr. Norfleet. It would be idle at this late day to discuss the importance of these enterprises. Apart from the fact of solving the problem which has puzzled the greatest minds for centuries, they will have the effect of settling points long in dispute, for the more surveys we have the better will we be enabled to arrive at a definite conclusion as to the most practicable, the shortest and the most economical route for a highway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. RESULTS OBTAINED.

There is no subject upon which adventurers of Quixotic tendencies have so fondly enlarged as this; none which has so often stirred the fancy of dreamy speculators, and certainly none presenting prospects with so many millions in it. But a calm retrospect of the innumerable wild schames which have from time to time been put forward will readily convince any one interested in the matter that it is only within a comparatively recent period satisfactory results have been attained. The surveys made under the auspices of the Navy Department have, for instance, removed doubts as to the practicability of certain supposed routes, which, owing to gross misrepresentation on the part of unscrupulous fireside expiorers, were presumed to possess advantages that in reality did not exist. Thus, we are gradually reaching a point when theory will no longer be admissible, and when facts and figures will speak for themselves; and when, indeed, the only element necessary for the commencement of the colossal work will be hard cash. It is not my intention just now to offer any comments upon the respective merits of the several canal routes. which have of late been somewhat prominently mentioned; but it must be evident that the room for comparision is rapidly becoming smaller. Indeed it may be stated with lairness that at the present time but

THREE SUPPOSED LINES command any attention—namely, that by way of Nicaragua, the Atrato-Napipi route, and last, and it is to be hoped not least, that from Aspin wall to Panama. However prejudiced many may be against the idea of a tunnel three miles in length, through which ships would have to pass before de-scending to the Pacific by way locks, none can deny Commander Seifridge the credit of having done more to unrayed the mysteries of Darien than any previous explorer. Should his proposed route up to the Acrato River as far as the Napipi and thenc by a deep cut to the base of the divide, through which the tunnel would run, not meet with general approval, it is only because the impression prevails that the engineering difficulties presented by other routes are not so great. The fact is that its facilities or obstacles are at present unknown, and the main object of the expedition sent under Lieutenant Collins is to determine accurately whether or no. a feasible route exists in that locality. It will be remembered that the government last year sent forth commissioners to examine the relative merits of the Nicaragua and Atrato-Napipi routes. No difficulty was experienced by that body in deciding the claims of former to general recognition; but when descending the Napipi it was found that the reconnoissance so that no definite conclusion could be arrived at as to the character of the ground through which the deep cut was proposed to be made.

OBJECTS OF THE EXPEDITION. It is to solve this problem that the present expedition has been organized, and whatever may be the result it is sale to assume that the under taking will be thoroughly accomplished. Even nonnce the route impracticable a very important point will have been determined. Little doubt is at present entertained as to the feasibility of the line by way of Nicaragua, and the only question remains is whether any cheaper and more expeditious one can be found. Nicaragua has its mag nificent lake, with apparently an unifmited supply of water, and the main objection nrged against this proposed route across the country is the want of harbors at either end-a defect, however, which the requisite expenditure of money would readily overcome. As surveyed by Commander Lull's partly, as well as by previous experts, the line was found to be nearly 200 miles in length Perhaps the chief aim of the expedition sent out now to examine this supposed interoceanic rente between this place and Panama is to determine whether it possesses the boasted claims for which its earnest advocates have so long contended. The line by way of the railroad from ocean to ocean is a trifle over forty-seven miles in length, and it is argued that the canal route, embracing part of the Chagres River, would be less than forty miles.

THE EXPECTED SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM. Howbeit the vexed question will soon be settled, and once enued there can be only one line upon which enterprise can make its mark. It is the intention of Commander Luli to commence operations in a day or two, or just so soon as the pre liminary arrangements have been completed The railroad authorities have tendered him every facility for the examination of the line, so that little delay may be anticipated. In order to expedite the work the survey will be made from the summit level by two different parties, the one under Lieutenant Leutze proceeding toward the Pacific and the other, in charge of Lieutenant Colby, toward the Atlantic. Between two and three months will, it is estimated, be occupied in completing the survey, which, it is hoped, will finally bring all speculation on the subject to a satisfactory termination.

natisfactory termination.

THE ATRATO-NAPIPI EXPLORERS.

The officers selected for the duty of finishing the survey of this route include some of the veterans to whose persistent efforts the world is indebted for having unfolded the mysteries of a country the general features of which were previously un known even to the government to which it be longs. According to the arrangements aircady made the United States steamer Canandaigus was to have been here to convey the party to the Gulf of Darien and there leave them to the prosecution of their labors. The vessel, however, has not yet pected from New Orleans. Upon her arrival here the party will repair on board and proceed to the Darien region, where all necessary stores and equipments will be transferred from the Canandaigue to a steam launch and cutter, in which the party will proceed up the Atrato to the mouth of the Napipi, in the vicinity of which the actual survey will commence. To those unacquainted with

CHARACTER OF THE WILDERNESS into which the party is about to plunge, and from which they cannot emerge for perhaps ninety days to come, as the Canandaigua has orders not to return to Darien before April next, this ex-

pecunar elements which adventure or enterprise in an unknown and barren country generally suggests; but, speaking from some experience, I can assure the reader that this attempt to penetrate the jungle in the vicinity of the Napipi will not be unattended by hard work and privation. Once the Canandaigus leaves the Guir of Darien, the party will be virtually cut off from civilization until her return. It is their intention to employ the services of a few Indians, who exe out a poor existence on the banks of the Napipi and who are thoroughly familiar with all the trails leading to the Pacific. Having completed the survey as far as Chiri-Chiri Bay the party will descend the Canandaigua, which will convey them to this place prior to their departure for United States. Whatever may be said of the result of the undertaking, certain it is that Commander Seirridge's route could not have been entrusted to more willing or more accomplished hands for final solution. This, in brief, is the situation thus far. I need scarcely say that the residents of both Panama and Aspinwall are quite delighted over the prospect of the government survey of the route, which they contend has no rival in point of distance and indeed in regard to every other feature necessary for the construction of an interoceanic canal. To-day Commander Luil and Mr. Menocal will make a To-day preliminary examination of the line in the vicinity of the railroad track, but the actual survey will not commence before Tuesday next. Meanwhile the instruments are being put in good order, and, as the dry season has set in, everything augurs well for the success of the expedition.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The trip down from New York to this benighted

spot, which some philosophers assert was the last made at the creation of the world, was not dears. tute of those incidents with which similar voyages are generally so replete. There was, of course, the usual amount of sea sickness, which never will excite sympathy to the end of time, and which, indeed, generally gives rise to a feeling of gratification to the unafflicted, inasmuch as boisterous passengers are thereby restrained from making matters uncomfortable. Reaction, however, is sure to follow, and the larder of the steamship company'is bound to suffer. With a great many the temporary loss of appetite seemed to be an exceedingly sere point, and the patient medical officer attached to the vessel had his hands full in preparing many passengers to appreciate the incessant ringing of the gong for meals. But matters soon arrived at that stage where the steward declared that to summon the voyagers by means of the musical instrument reierred to was a work of supererogation. Speaking about the trip I am reminded of what appeared to be a general feeling of surprise, to use no harsher word among those on board, at the very absurd policy of the company in compelling the commanders of these vessels to prolong the voyage to nine days, when they can readily accomplish it in less than seven. According to the regulations the company's ships cannot arrive at their destination before the morning of the ninth day, the result being that both the Acapulco and Colon are obliged to slow down repeatedly on the way. The object doubtless is to save coal, but the admiral commanding the Pacific Mail navy ought to remember that no purpose is served by foolish economy, for the trifle the company might gain in the consumption of coal it loses in the maintenance of the passengers. The cadet system, by the way, lately introduced into the line, does not seem to work as smoothly as many had reason to expect. For instance, the batch sent out on the Tokio, en route to China and Japan, aid not think that picking potatoes was part of a navigator's duty, and so, when the vessel touched at Aspinwall, they applied to be relieved from their seafaring troubles, and Captain Maury, believing that he could find his way through the Straits of Magellan without their aid, allowed them to anchor here, uniforms and all. They return to New York by the steamer Colon.

It is generally understood that this will be commodore Gray's last trip, and that on his arrival in New York with the Acapulco he will be assigned to important shore duty by the company. This veteran officer has already won sufficient honors at sea, and, it is said that, in recognition of his long and faithful services as a mmander, he will be transferred to a position where his experience, ability and judgment will be brought into active requisition ashore to the same advantage as they have been exercised affoat. Commodore Gray is one of the most popular men in his profession, and his retirement from sea duty will doubtless cause regret among his numerous friends.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A NAVAL OFFICER. Master Thomas C. Spencer, of the United States Navy, attached to the steamer Fortune, died very suddenly here on the 13th inst. from apoplexy. as the assistant of Professor Rock, of the Hydrographic Office, and was assigned to duty here to make astronomical observations. He entered the navy in 1886, and distinguished nimself by several heroic acts, among others the rescuing, on one or two occasions, of brother officers from drowning, He was highly estcemed by the residents and his sudden demise caused general regret. He was buried at Monkey Hill with naval honors.

MUNICIPAL NOTES

The agents of the European steamship companies do not, apparently, like the bill now before the Legislature, which increases the per capita emigration tax from \$1 50 to \$3. Yesterday John G. Dale, of the Inman; John Williams, of Williams & Guion's; A. J. Cortis, of the White Star, and upon the Mayor to consult with him about the matter, but were informed, after a brief interview, that he had no power, one way or the other,

wiew, that he had no power, one way or the other, in the premises; that it was a question in which the Commissioners of Emigration only were interested, and they were therefore, he believed, the proper parties for the agents to conser with.

Among the visitors at the Mayor's office yesterday were A. T. Stewart, Judge Hilton, Commissioner Thomas S. Brennan, Sheriff Conner, Commissioner Thomas S. Brennan, Sheriff Conner, Commissioner of Accounts Westray, Robert M. Hartley, John H. Green and Assembly men Leo C. Dessar and J. B. Stevens.

The City Chamberiain reports that the balance of funds on January 16 was \$1,613,153. The receipts during the past week were \$356,637; payments, \$1,319,016. The balance on hand on the 23d inst. was \$680,786.

The city ordinance, which compels every person, without regard to previous condition of servitude, to keep the sidewalks free from Ice and snow during the winter, is seidom obeyed by the City Fainers themselves, so far as the stone walks in front of the City Hall are concerned. An attempt was made yesterday to obey the ordinance by the Aldermen's shovels, but the Job was not completed.

The Commissioners of Accounts are to begin an investigation into the affairs of the Finance Department during the present week.

investigation into the adarts of the Finance Department during the present week.

Senators Gross and Ledwith called to see the Mayor yesterday alternoon, it is believed in relation to the bill now before the Legislature which relates to the city departments.

MEN OF ULSTER.

FORMATION OF A SOCIETY OF ULSTERMEN AT

COOPER INSTITUTE LAST NIGHT. A meeting of men from Ulster, Ireland, compris ing some seventy people, was held in Room 24, Cooper Institute, last evening. There appeared to be no little interest in the proceedings to those present, who were exclusively from that portion of the Emerald Isle named in the call.

Mr. William Ryan occupied the chair. He said the object of the meeting was to organize a society of men who hatled originally from the province Ulster. It was not, he said, that there was any Ulster. It was not, he said, that there was any peculiar objection to people from other parts of freiand or, indeed, from other parts of the entire world, but it was thought the idea would appear more particularly to those who, in years past, had been neighbors, friends and, possibly, school fellows in their native land and who naturally sympathized more with each other than would others who had not been educated to the same ideas, aims or tastes. The society would be merely-organized for the objects of sociallify and mutual help. Irishmen had been so often betrayed in societies where the objects were nitmately found to be preferment of the few at the expense of the many that they thought such an object as this society had in view would appeal strongly to all present. In any case, by the plan proposed to be adopted, harmony would be secured, which was of vital importance to such an organization.

organization.

A constitution and by-laws for the new society were voted on, section by section, and were its substance embedied in what was said by the chairman. The meeting remained in assession and a late hour.